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1. In 1951 the Russian Language Specialized Education Bureau (俄文專科教育局) of the Cultural Department (文化部) of the Chinese Communist Central People's Government was established by the following groups:¹

- a. The Cultural Department²
- b. The Personnel Department (人事部)
- c. The Foreign Affairs Department
- d. The Military Affairs Training Department of the Revolutionary Military Council
- e. The Russian Editing and Translating Bureau (俄文編譯局)
- f. The Organization Department
- g. The Liaison Department
- h. Youth Corps
- i. Propaganda Department

2. HU Ch'iao-mu is in charge of the Bureau. HU presided at the official opening ceremony of the Bureau in 1951. The following Chinese Communists also attended the ceremony: CHU Te, CHOU En-lai, LIU Shao-chi and FENG Wen-pin of the Youth Corps.

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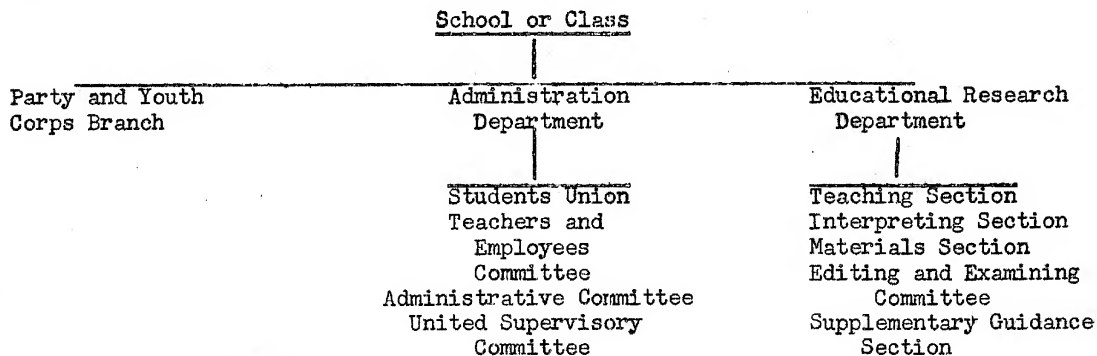
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3. Living expenses and books of students chosen to study at one of the schools under jurisdiction of the Bureau are provided by Chinese Communist Central authorities. During their period of study, students receive a "small kitchen" (小灶) rice allowance, which is equivalent to that received by officers of the regimental level. After graduation students may be sent out to work in various organs of the Central People's Government or be sent to the Soviet Union for additional study.
4. The following are the names of some Russian Language Institutes, which are financed by the Chinese People's Government:
 - a. The Dairen Specialized Russian School.
 - b. The Foreign Language Specialized School of the East China Revolutionary University.
 - c. The Russian Language Training Class of the Northwest University.
 - d. The Russian Language Training Class of the Northeast University.
 - e. The Russian Language Squad of the Second Higher Class Infantry Officers School.
 - f. The Russian Language Class of the Ti Hua Infantry Academy.
 - g. The Russian Language Specialized Course of the People's University.
 - h. The Peking Russian Language Specialized School.
 - i. The Russian Language Teaching and Learning Class of the Military Training Department of the Revolutionary Military Council.
 - j. The Russian Language Research Class of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Chinese Communist Central People's Government.
 - k. The Russian Language Research Class of the Chinese Communist Editing and Translating Bureau.
 - l. The Russian Language Teaching and Learning Class of the Propaganda Department of the Youth Corps.
5. Each training school has a chief, deputy chief, instructors and assistants. The deputy chief, who is assigned by the Chinese Communist Party, is actually in charge. He has responsibility to instruct the entire class on certain specialized subjects. Most of the instructors are Soviets; some of the assistants are Chinese. Each school has a Soviet adviser sent out by the Soviet Cultural Department (蘇聯文化部). This adviser is a well-experienced educator.
6. An organization chart of one of these schools is as follows:

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7. The course of study normally lasts for three years; however, advanced students may be placed in a special two-year course. A certain knowledge of English is required for admittance to both courses. The three year course is divided as follows:

a. Russian Language Education: In the first academic year, the 5th and 6th grade courses will be completed; this is equivalent to the 6th grade of primary school and the 1st grade of junior high school in the Chinese educational system. In the second academic year, the 7th, 8th and 9th grades will be completed; this is equivalent to the senior high school in the Chinese educational system. In the third academic year, the 10th, 11th and 12th grades will be completed; this is equivalent to the Chinese University standard.

b. Russian Interpreting Education: In the first academic year, a study of Marxism and Leninism will be completed. In the first term of the second academic year, Chinese revolutionary problems will be studied. In the second term of the second academic year, and in the first term of the third academic year, a study of political economy will be completed. In the second term of the third academic year, the "Proof of Materialism and Historical Materialism" will be studied. All books used in the courses are printed in Russian.⁴

c. Special Education: The Editing and Examining Committee at various institutions has set up the following courses: Foreign Affairs, Secret Service, Organization, Liaison, (which includes radio communication), Politics, Cultural Education, Military Education, Statistics and Investigation.⁵

1. [] Comment. Presumably the source means this Bureau was jointly organized by the groups. [] in February 1951 the training of Sino-Russian interpreters, translators and language teachers was the responsibility of the Ministry of Education and of the Peiping headquarters of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

2. [] Comment. Groups a, b, c and d are under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Communist Government; groups f, g, h and i are under the Chinese Communist Party.

3. [] Comment. Those institutes established by local governments have not been included here.

4. [] Comment. It would appear from this that all students in the course already know Russian. Perhaps a more appropriate name for the course would be "Interpretation of Soviet Political Theory."

5. [] Comment. According to unconfirmed statistics, in July 1951 there were 5,000 Russian Studies students in China. Since the establishment of the Russian Studies Schools, more than 3,000 students have been graduated and are now employed in various localities in China. Plans have been made to have a total of 12,000 students trained by the above mentioned classes and schools by 1954.

[] Comment. See [] for earlier information on the training of Russian language specialists. [] in January 1952 the Revolutionary Military Council ordered the major military areas to establish Russian language classes in infantry training schools under their command.

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